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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/698,729	10/27/2000	Brandon Camp	SprintIDF1398(4000-00700)	6172
28003	7590	09/24/2004	EXAMINER	
SPRINT 6391 SPRINT PARKWAY KSOPHT0101-Z2100 OVERLAND PARK, KS 66251-2100			TANG, KENNETH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2127	

DATE MAILED: 09/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the Amendment on 6/11/04. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive.
2. The new claims 19 and 20 have been acknowledged and now claims 1-20 are presented for examination.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Klein (US 5,835,763) in view of Priven et al. (hereinafter Priven) (US 5,327,559).**

4. As to claim 1, Klein teaches a process for processing a batch job, comprising: wrapping the batch job to create an application programming interface (API) for communication with a batch framework, the batch framework comprising a method to execute the batch job; and invoking the batch framework according to a predetermined schedule (*col. 3, lines 31-54*).

5. Klein does teach a method to execute the batch job (*col. 11, lines 7-11 and col. 5, lines 49-54*) and also teaches using objects in object-oriented programming (*col. 10, lines 10-11*) but fails to explicitly disclose using classes to dispatch the batch jobs. However, Priven teaches that it is well known to use object oriented programming with classes and an API to dispatch the

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batch jobs (*col. 1, lines 6-10 and 48-52 and 62-68, col. 2, lines 8-16, see Abstract*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the feature of using classes from the object oriented programming to dispatch the batch jobs because this increases the efficiency by providing reusable and easily expandable programs (*col. 1, lines 16-23*).

6. As to claim 2, Klein teaches the process of claim 1 wherein the batch job resides locally with the batch framework (*col. 5, line 4*).

7. As to claim 3, Klein teaches the process of claim 1 wherein the batch job resides remotely from the batch framework (*col. 5, lines 12-13*).

8. As to claims 4-6, Klein teaches the process of claim 1 wherein the batch framework is invoked by a scheduling service (*col. 3, lines 39-40*).

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9. **Claims 7-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein (US 5,835,763) in view of Priven et al. (hereinafter Priven) (US 5,327,559), and further in view of Swartz et al. (hereinafter Swartz) (US 6,625,651 B1).**

10. As to claims 7-8, Klein fails to explicitly teach the process wherein the scheduling service is AutoSys. However, Swartz discloses processing a batch job using Autosys (*col. 20,*

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*lines 56-62*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the use of Autosys to the invention of Klein because Autosys is a job management system.

11. As to claim 9, Swartz teaches the process of claim 8 wherein the command line parameter is a Unix shell script (*col. 4, line 52*).

12. As to claim 10, Swartz teaches the process of claim 8 wherein the command line parameter is a Windows NT batch file (*col. 4, line 50*).

13. As to claims 11-12, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejections of claims 7-8.

14. As to claim 13, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejections of claim 9.

15. As to claim 14, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejections of claim 10.

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16. As to claims 15-16, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejections of claims 7-8.

17. As to claim 17, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejections of claim 9.

18.

19. As to claim 18, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejections of claim 10.

20. **Claims 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klein (US 5,835,763) in view of Priven et al. (hereinafter Priven) (US 5,327,559), and further in view of Panikatt et al. (hereinafter Panikatt) (US 6,349,333 B1).**

21. As to claim 19, Klein in view of Priven fails to explicitly teach wherein the batch framework is a JAVA framework. However, Panikatt teaches a batch framework that is a JAVA framework involving classes and an API (*col. 8, lines 15-24, col. 11, lines 1-11, and see Abstract*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the feature of wherein the batch framework is a JAVA framework to the existing system because this allows management application programs to be written in the platform independent language and insures portability (could be run on any Java-enabled browser) (*see Abstract, lines 2-6 and 13-14*).

22. As to claim 20, Klein in view of Priven fails to explicitly teach wherein the application programming interface for communication with the batch framework is a Java application programming interface. However, Panikatt teaches wherein the application programming interface for communication with the batch framework is a Java application programming interface (platform-independent JAVA API) (*col. 7, lines 26-29*). It would have been obvious to

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one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the feature of wherein the application programming interface for communication with the batch framework is a Java application programming interface to the existing system because this allows management application programs to be written in the platform independent language and insures portability (could be run on any Java-enabled browser) (*see Abstract, lines 2-6 and 13-14*).

### ***Response to Arguments***

23. *Applicant challenges the Examiner's use of "Official Notice" (pages 5-8 of the Remarks) towards claim 1, in the assertion that having classes to dispatch the batch jobs is well known in the art.*

In response, the Examiner has provided the Applicant with the reference of Priven (and now applied to claim 1) which discloses that it is well known to use object oriented programming with classes and an API to dispatch the batch jobs (*col. 1, lines 6-10 and 48-52 and 62-68, col. 2, lines 8-16, see Abstract*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the feature of using classes from the object oriented programming to dispatch the batch jobs because this increases the efficiency by providing reusable and easily expandable programs (*col. 1, lines 16-23*).

24. In response to applicant's argument (*pages 5-6 of the Remarks*) that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "invention relates to *efficient reuse of programming code and platform independence* by encapsulating a given batch job and providing a uniform application programming interface

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for processing the batch job) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenneth Tang whose telephone number is (571) 272-3772. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 6:00PM, Every other Friday off.

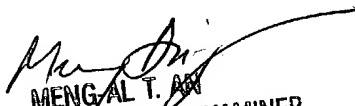


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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9/9/04

  
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